These operations brought Grant and Pem-

berton face to face, each with about 50,000

At Raymond, Logan's Division engaged

and drove Gregg's command from the field,

osing 65 killed, 335 wounded and 32 miss-

ing-total 432; while the rebels reported

having lost 73 killed, 229 wounded and 204

At Jackson we lost 295 men, and the reb-

At Champion's Hills the Union loss was

397 killed, 1,837 wounded and 174 missing-

total, 2,408. The rebel loss was 380 killed,

1,018 wounded and 2,241 missing-total,

At Edward's Station the Union loss was

273 killed and wounded, and the rebel loss,

On the 19th of May, and again on the 22d,

Grant's army assaulted the works, suffering

a loss of 603 killed, 3,233 wounded and 179

From that time until the surrender, July

4, the fighting was continuous, frequently

severe, and every day showed losses. By

the time that Pemberton capitulated Grant

had lost, killed and wounded, 10,000 of the

men whom he led across the river, and the

While this was going on a force of 56 regi-

ments, under Gen. N. P. Banks, was besieg-

ing Port Hudson, which surrendered, with

54,000, men July 8. The besiegers lost in

their several assaults and other operations

In the attack on Milliken's Bend the

Union loss was 154 killed, 223 wounded and

In the rebel assault on Helena they lost

400 killed, 108 wounded and 993 prisoners:

while our loss was 57 killed, 127 wounded

RECAPITULTION.

2,244

the fighting for Vicksburg exceeded the

entire number of English killed in the two

years of fighting for Sebastopol. If we had

the numbers of the wounded who died, of

the "missing" who were really killed, and

of the men who were killed by the foul

water and malaria of those deadly swamps,

Yet the Crimean war was a great struggle

among three of the then strongest Nations

in the world, with two other Nations taking

part, while the opening of the Mississippi

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only

champion the soldiers have among the great pa-

pers of the country. The best way to help all

BISMARCK'S RETIREMENT.

The greatest figure in European politics

since the First Napoleon disappears from

the scene of action with the resignation of

Prince Bismarck. He made the German

Empire and ruled it. He was a diplomat as

well as a man of iron. He cajoled where he

could not browbeat, and fought without

hesitation when it was necessary to carry

in his main object when the King of Prus

1871. He has been borne down at last by

The future is full of problems and possi-

Brandenburg? Can the rising tide of Re-

politics be met and sagaciously dealt with?

but it is safe to say that stirring times are

ahead, and the map of Europe may be

Have you done your duty in actting one more

subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

You should do this, for it is the best way to help

KEEP POSTED.

tion. Several bills of the greatest interest

to all comrades will come up for considera-

tion and passage. It is very essential to

that he have THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

regularly. It is the only paper that pays

particular attention to these matters, and is

information at first hand. No comrade

EX-SPEAKER CARLISLE fears that pen

sion legislation will bankrupt the country.

It did not bankrupt the country to tak

from the workingmen of the country who

entered the army several times as much, in

the shape of reduced wages, as it is proposed

to pay them in the form of pensions. It

clearly makes a great deal of difference in

Mr. Carlisle's mind as to whom the money

s taken from. If from the plethoric vaults

of the Treasury, it means bankruptcy; if

from the poor veterans no such danger is to

Every man who wore the blue, and every

friend of his, should take THE NATIONAL

TRIBUNE. It gives more and better matter

should miss having it regularly.

changed at an early day.

your comrades.

veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

was merely one of our campaigns.

the disparity would appear much greater.

Thus we see that the actually killed in

Wounded, Missing.

1.842

2,500

10,711

1,514

500 killed and 2,500 wounded.

115 missing.

and 36 missing.

Union tost.

Chickasaw Bayou.,

Champion Hills....

Arkansas Post.

Midikin's Bend.

Port Gibson.

Port Hudse

Jackson ..

Helena ..

rebels, including prisoners, over 46,000.

missing. The rebel loss was small.

and 10 missing.

missing-total, 505.

including missing, 1,751.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year.

Invariably in Advance. The months, 75 cents. No subscription for less period received.

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ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS ESCOND GLASS MATTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 3, 1890.



Any non-subscriber into whose hands a copy of this week's issue of THE

NATIONAL TRIBUNE shall come, will understand that it is sent to him for examination. We ask that he or she will look over it carefully, note its many special features, and compare it with other weekly fireside papers. We are very sure that if they do this they will find it to be superior in interest and attractiveness to any and all of them. It is beyond question the best weekly family paper in the whole country. It has more distinguished contributors, and a greater array of valuable reading matter, than any of them.

TRACY TREMMEL

The Experiences of the Blue Jay Mess.

BY JOHN McELROY.

WILL BEGIN MAY 1.

This latest story by John McElroy, the author of "Andersonville, a Story of Southern Prisons"; "A File of Infantrymen"; "Reminiscences of an Army Mule," etc., is pronounced one of the best ever written by him, and is certain to be very interesting to all our readers. It will begin with the first issue in May.

TEN THOUSAND WATCHES TO GIVE AWAY.

We have decided upon securing 100,000 more subscribers, and to do it will give away 10,000 of the famous Trenton watches to

We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to every club raiser who sends us a club of ONLY TEN subscribers for one year,

This is an opportunity never before offered, because this watch is not a cheap catch-penny make-shift, but a genuine, full jeweled patent-lever movement in a diamond-silver case, warranted for 15 years. Diamond-silver is a compound metal, as its name indicates, composed of pure silver | National, State and Congressional.

and nickel, to give it hardness and color. It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the same clear through, and is so warranted. Now, who wants one? There are just 10,000 of them to give away, and we do not anticipate much trouble in disposing of them

An hour's work will get one. We hope our friends will appreciate the opportunity.

PENSION PROSPECTS.

Last week Senator C. K. Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions, saw the opportunity he has been waiting for and called up the Dependent Pension Bill for passage. He did not, however, as he had hoped, secure its immediate passage, though he made good progress toward that It now stands as unfinished business, and will, therefore, come up at an early day, and go through, probably, by the time this paper reaches its readers. Senator Plumb made vigorous effort to eliminate the obnoxious dependent clause in the bill, but did not

Senator McPherson attempted to introduce the divisibility feature, and so pardown many of the pensions-probably i majority of them-below \$12 a month, but failed.

Senator Plumb attempted to add an arrears clause, and, but pending this, the Senate adjourned.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has decided to report back favorably the bill introduced by Maj. E. N. Morrill, and published in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of March 20. The Committee will make every effort to secure the speedy passage of this by the House.

The Prisoners-of-War Bill is liable to come up for consideration and passage any day.

Since a service pension must come some time, why not now? What shall we cain by waiting? A few paltry dollars, saved by waiting until the men to whom they shall be paid are dead? How unworthy such a thought in a great Nation, which has profited so immensely by the services of these men? Out upon such unworthy parsimony.

AN OPEN LETTER. Hon. John G. Carlisle, House of Representa-

tives. SIR: We address you as the acknowledged eader in the House of Representatives of the well-organized and determined band of opponents of all liberal pension legislation. We do not for a moment impute that you and they are in this attitude because you and they are Democrats. That is merely incidental-not at all essential. There are Democrats in the House of Representatives who are genuine friends of liberal pension legislation. There are some Republicans—we regret to say who, to put it mildly, are lukewarm on the subject. The country called upon Republicans and Democrats alike to defend her. The recruiting officers asked no questions of any man as to his political views. When we formed in line to receive the assault of the enemy it was not inquired whether the man who rammed his cartridge home with steady hands had voted for Lincoln or Douglas. When we went over the rebel breastworks in the wild fury of a successful charge it was frequently neck-and-neck between some Democrat and Republican which should

as to the politics of the man who held a bond. The only rightful question was 'How much is owing him?" This being determined, it became as much the duty of Democrats as of Republicans to provide for his payment. This is equally true with regard to the soldiers. Recently-published interviews with you indicate that you have arrived at the conviction that liberal pension legislation is peculiarly a Republican policy, to which you are bound, by party fealty, as well as personal inclination, to offer all the resistance possi-

reach the rebel colors first. At the end of

to the veterans has strictly no more to do

with politics than payment of the debts due

the bondholders. No questions were asked

ble. Indeed, you have lamented that the newly-adopted rules have placed it out of the power of the faction which you lead to offer as effective resistance to the passage of these measures as you would wish. That, as an outspoken advocate of revenue reduction, even to the extent of Free Trade, and as the recognized spokesman of such as should be opposed to pensions on senti-

think that way, you should be opposed to pension legislation is natural and logical. That, with your affiliations being mainly with the men who were defeated in their attempt to destroy the Government, you mental grounds is equally easy to understand. But we earnestly protest against your assumption, or even apparent assumption, that justice to veterans is necessarily a measure of purely Republican policy, which it is the duty of the Democratic party to antagonize. We protest against any effort to draw party lines in the House on this question of justice. We protest against cracking of the caucus whip to force Northern Democratic members into an attitude of hostility to measures which have been repeatedly urged and recommended in Democratic Conventions,-

There should be absolutely no distinction of party enter into the discussion and consideration of these measures. The only mestion should be what is due the soldiers, what has been promised them by the whole people, by both parties, and how those promises should be carried out. Personally, you have the right to vote in accordance with views of those you represent. If they desire Free Trade, and the stoppage of all pension legislation, it is consistent for you to advocate that policy. But this is personal to you and such of your party as agree with you. We conceive it to be very wrong to attempt to take advantage of the fact that majority of the Representatives of your politi cal faith come from the section lately in rebellion, to gag and coerce the minoritywho come from the loyal portion of the country-into an attitude of hostility to measures which the country at large demands, which a great majority of the people concede are ust, and in the passage of which the National honor and good faith, as well as those of both the great parties are directly involved.

Do not make justice a party matter. Leave the members of your party who favor ustice free to vote their convictions, without intimidation from the party-lash wielded by men who incited and supported the late wicked rebellion. There are plenty of opportunities of maintaining your peculiar theories without thrusting them into the sacred province of justice to loyal men-Republicans and Democrats-who sacrificed everything to rescue the Nation from de-

> Respectfully, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

VICKSBURG VS. THE CRIMEA.

In reply to invidious comparisons made by soldier-haters of the size of our pensionroll with that of Great Britain, we have repeatedly made the assertion that during, the war of the rebellion we lost more men killed upon the field of battle than England has in all her wars since the days of William the Conqueror. We have also said that the Crimean war-the only time in the last three-quarters of a century when England has "fought anybody with breeches on" -was not so much of a war, all things considered, as a single one of our campaignsthat against Vicksburg, for example. England's share in it fell far below, in magnitude of the operations, the numbers engaged, and the loss of life, to either the campaign against Richmond or that against Atlanta. We will now present some figures to demonstrate this.

The Allied Armies landed in the Crimea on the 14th Sept., 1854, and on the 21st of that month the battle of the Alma was fought, Kinglake gives the losses as follows (and there seems to be a singular unanimity in all reports on this subject):

British loss. Killed. Wounded, Missing. 1,438 Rank and file 318 362 1,621 French official accounts give their loss as 1,339. At the battle of Balaklava the loss of the Allies is given as:

the fight Democrats and Republicans lay on Turks ... the ground together, and they sleep their last sleep side by side in the National ceme-At the battle of Tchernaya the losses were: teries. Payment of the Nation's just debts

English .

Killed, Wounded, Missing, Total, French-Officers 172 1.163 1,561 191 1,224 Sardinians-135

Eussians-3,356 4,785 8,141 At the battle of Inkerman, Kinglake gives the loss of the British as:

Killed and wounded . 39 officers being killed and 91 wounded. The French loss:

13 officers and 130 men killed. 36 officers and 750 men wounded, The Russian loss :

10,729 killed, wounded and prisoners. Giving their killed as 2,988. On the 18th of June, 1855, the English

the "Malakoff" and "Redan." It was un-On Sept. 8, 1855, the second assault was made the French captured the "Malakoff,"

and French made their first assault upon

the English failed at the "Redan." The French left attack also failed. Sebastopol fell next day. The losses on the two days

were:		27 7000	2000
25	June 18, 1855.		
OFFICER	я,		
	Kill'd.	W'd.	Minn.
English	22	78	**********
French	87	96	17
Russians	16	153	********
Total	75	327	17
Men.			1
	Kil'd.	Wid.	Miss.
English	244	1,200	**********
French	1,274	1,644	270
Russians	781	4.826	***********
Total	2,799	7,679	270
Grand total, officers and me		17.	
Citation States and the		мана 8	, 1855.
OFFICER	8		
	Kit'd.	W'd.	Miss.
Russians	59	979	94
French	145	254	16
English	29	1.29	1
Total	233	662	35
Men.			
272.01	Ku'd.	Wid.	Minn:
Russlans	2.635	6.964	1,739
French	1,489	4,359	1,400
English	361	1,914	176
Total .	4.475	19 197	9.016

Grand total, officers and men, 21,857. The figures given during the period of the bombardment show that the weekly loss of the English Army alone would range from 150 to 270 per week, this proportion being largely increased on the occasions when the Russian troops made sorties. The casualties for the 7th and 8th of June, 1855, are given at-killed and wounded, 3,282.

The French Government gives us the losses in their army during the two years of the war-62,492 men.

The English loss was: Killed Died of Died of in action. Wounds. 1,775 1,870 15,699 1,933 1,921 15,724 .19,578 Grand total ... Discharged for wounds or disease and not

Now, contrast these figures of the losses incurred by the English in reducing Sebastopol with those we incurred in capturing

Excluding the bloody battles of Corinth and Iuka, which were really part of the general operations against Vicksburg, we may say that the campaign against that stronghold began in October, 1862, when Grant was put in command of the troops officially designated as the "Thirteenth Army Corps." This included all in the dis tricts of Memphis, Jackson, Corinth, and Columbus, and numbered about 48,500 men Subsequently this force was largely swelled by regiments coming out under the second

The first serious engagement was Sherman's luckless assault at Chickasaw Bayou Dec. 29, 1862, where, out of the small force engaged he lost 191 killed, 982 wounded, and 756 missing-1,929 in all.

The next was the capture of Arkansas Post Jan. 11, 1863, where the rebels lost 200 killed and wounded and 4,791 prisoners while the Union loss was 129 killed, 831 wounded and 17 missing-total, 977.

Then came the long months of waiting around Milliken's Bend, where disease wrought its ravages unchecked.

The last movement against the city opened with the attack on Grand Gulf where our loss was 100 killed and wounded. At Port Gibson the rebels lost 60 killed, 340 wounded and 387 missing, while the only two cents a week.

Union troops had 120 killed, 710 wounded

THE FARMER AND THE TARIFF. The American farmer is just now passing through the gloomy valley of hard times. Prices for his products are low; mortgages, even if made for purchase-money or improvements in more hopeful times, are pressing, and it is difficult to make both ends meet. All this is bad enough, but it is made worse by the constant opportunity it affords agitators and demagogs to exaggerate the farmer's grievances and intensify his tale of woe. It takes shape in all sorts of proposals for relief in Congress, and, strangely enough, the very preachers and teachers of the economic doctrine of laissez faire, or let things alone, are climbing over each other in hot haste to introduce bills to put the American farmer on his feet again. Ever ready to magnify depressions, the joyous band of free traders who have been picturing this glorious country of ours spinning into the abyss of ruin and destruction for the last 20 years, are out with their telescopes eagerly watching for an enlargement of the black spot. Of course the agricultural depression is all due to the tariff, and the only remedy is the

immediate repeal of certain customs duties. The farmer is told by these reckless purveyors of British economics that the tariff is framed for the benefit of a few iron, woolen cotton, silk and chemical barons, and not in the interest of the American farmer. They never tell the farmer that the direct benefits he receives from the present tariff are far in excess of the benefits received by any other class. They do not tell him that last year the agricultural products imported on which duty was levied aggregated in value over \$250, 000,000. And yet this is a fact. They do not tell him that our total agricultural imports amounted to nearly \$350,000,000. I cannot recall having seen any suggestions from this quarter looking to the production of a goodly proportion of these imported agricultural products on the farms of this country. All this is very wrong and very misleading.

No one will deny the indirect benefit which the farmer derives from the tariff. For the moment it is proposed to remind the farmer of some of the direct advantages of the present tariff, and to point out the incalculable benefits which must follow the passage of such a tariff bill as that now under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee. This bill proposes to strengthen the protective features of the schedule of farm products. Few realize the vast importance of doing this to the agricultural interests.

How many farmers who read THE NATION-AL TRIBUNE every week know that the aggregate importation of fruit, hides, eggs and vegetables is about equivalent in value to the importation of manufactures of iron and steel? How many know that the aggregate importation of raw flax and hemp, breadstuffs, eggs, vegetables and wools, all products of the farm, is about the same in value as the importation of manufactures of woot, or nearly \$53,000,000? Changing the combination and adding hops and hay to fruit, flax, etc., and we have an aggregate far exceeding the imports of chemicals, while the importation of the last two items would equal in value the annual importation of manufactures of silk. Is the Amerifarmer ready to calmly listen to attacks on the greedy robber barons who manufacture glass and glassware, when the imports of his own protected bread-stuffs and barley exceed annually the importation of glass when the imports of seeds, not medicinal are about the same as the imports of earth-

the one desire of his existence, the creation No! Unless I am very much mistaken of a united German Nation. He succeeded the American farmer has altogether too much hay out himself not to be clever to his sia was crowned Emperor at Versailles in neighbor, the manufacturer, in the matter of the weight of the burden he imposed upon exchanging courtesies. Here is about how the account stands: Imports of Important Manufactured Products, 1887.

... \$52,000,00 bilities. Can the youth at the head of affairs 35,000,000 hold in check the uneasy Kingdoms of 25,000,000 fron and steel..... Southern Germany which have never been 40,000,000 ... 27,000,000 at heart loyal subjects of the House of Cotton goods.. Imports of Important Agricultural Products, 1887. publicanism, and the renewed ambition of 893,000,00 the Catholic prelates to mix in European Animals and products, except wool...... 41,000,000 Fibers, animal and vegetable...... 19,600,000 It is too soon to predict what will happen, 9,000,000 11,000,000

\$200,000,000

With such an array of important products protected, to say nothing of wool, of hops, of hay, of eggs, of vegetables, of seeds, and of a score of minor products, is it likely the American farmer will give up the tariff because the free-trade shouters are loudly proclaiming against the iron and woolen The next few weeks will undoubtedly be barons? The farmer reads and listens a very important period in pension legislaand looks the situation over carefully, and then begins to figure out how much of th product represented by this vast sum of nearly \$250,000,000 he might produce at every comrade who desires to keep posted home if the tariff was only tightened a little. The manufacturer looks on the other side of the picture, and he begins to cipher out how much of the \$250,000,000 of manuat the seat of Government, where it gets factured goods which are annually pouring into our ports could just as well be made at home by American labor if the inequalities of the tariff were only corrected and undervaluations and fraudulent invoices stopped The McKinley tariff bill is intended to meet both the demand of the American farmer and the American manufacturer. And so they are bound to join issues and stand by the tariff.

Surely the industrial and agricultura progress of the country during the last 30 years will justify this conclusion. With the enormous increase of production naturally come lower prices. The manufacturer who not long ago was paid \$75 and even \$100 per ton for his steel rails, must now sell them for \$27 per ton, or exactly what they bring in free-trade England. The same is true in every other line of manufacture. Clothing, than any other family weekly paper, and costs carpets, furniture, blankets, boots and shoes. glassware, earthenware, agricultural imple-

ments, in fact everything the farmer consumes, has steadily decreased in price. And why? Because under a protective tariff the production has been greatly increased. The increase in the product of our farms as been just as great. The 600,000,000 bushels of corn produced in 1850 has to-day reached 2,000,000,000 bushels; the 100,000,000 bushels of wheat approximates 500,000,000, and the 146,000,000 bushels of oats then has now become 700,000,000 bushels. During the 40 years from 1850 to the present time, the cotton product increased from a little over 2,000,-000 bales to more than 7,000,000. Cattle have also increased very rapidly; cows from between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 to about 16,000,000; other cattle from searcely 12,000,-000 to more than 36,000,000. While sheep have doubled in number, the wool production has quadrupled. While the milch cows are almost three times as many, their average of rate of yield of mille has probably doubled.

And with this increase prices have nat-

urally declined. Says Mr. J. R. Dodge, in his able report on agricultural depression, in wheat over-production has destroyed the grower's profit. Wheat growing has became a philanthropic mission for supplying cheap bread to Great Britain, and encouraging her manufacturers to keep wages on a low plane. The Northwestern missionaries are still diligently sending their seed and floating their bread across the waters and mourning that the profits do not return to them after many days of weary transportation. The area of the crop of 1889 included about 10,000,000 acres more than the home consumption of the year will require; and the price in Liverpool has of late been the lowest for a century. We cannot force foreigners to buy our bread. There has been a mass of ineffable nonsense regarding 'the markets of the world' for wheat. Less than a fourth of the people of the world eat wheat. Half of the people of Europe scarcely know its taste, while few of the nations of Asia and Africa have any knowledge of it."

Yet Mr. Gladstone says the people of America should grow more corn (meaning wheat) and more cotton, and manufacture less iron and steel and less woolens. And that is the free-trade doctrine. Continue our philanthropic mission for the relief of the labor and capital of Great Britain. Is this the only way out? Surely not. We will see in our next. ROBERT P. PORTER.

[The McKinley bill is still being fought over daily in the committee, and under pressure from the New England leather and shoe interests "hides" have been put back on the free list, but a strong fight is being made to have an adequate duty imposed before the bill shall be reported to the House .- EDI-

Have you done your duty in getting one more subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? You should do this, for it is the best way to help

THE MCKINLEY TARIFF BILL AND THE FARMERS.

Among the objectionable features of the McKinley Tariff bill as agreed to so far in the Committee is its failure to meet the wants of the farmers.

In many instances the products of the farm seem to be treated, as "raw material," and the already distressed agricultural classes appear to be in danger of being crowded to the rear in the Ways and Means Committee room by the manufacturers. These gentlemen should understand that the direct benefits of the system must be equitably divided or the people will revolt. In a country where the ballot is common to all, there must be fair play.

The manufacturer and the farmer are participants alike in the indirect and general advantages of the protective system, but there is an immediate and direct benefit reaped at once by the manufacturer, from which the farmer may be shut out should a vicious and selfish arrangement of the tariff be adopted, by which anything the labor of the farmer creates is to be considered raw material and sent to the free list, while all that the artisan makes is considered "the finished article," and is protected by a

Mr. McKinley's bill is open to just objection in some particulars. We see hides put on the free list to stop the clamor of the already highlyprotected New England manufacturers, because they want to get their stock from the wild herds of the South American pampas. The steer of Illinois or Nebraska is not a wild animal, but has been brought up with labor, expense and time. Why should not his owner be protected in his enterprise against the semi-savage of Patagonia and Buenos Ayres? There is no reason why the maker of a hide should not be protected, as well as the maker of the shoe. Whatever argument applies to one case fits the other

It is understood, however, that, in point of fact, many changes will yet be made before the bill is reported, and no doubt several paragraphs of the schedule are retained simply pending an expression of pub-

There is a desire to hear how it strikes the back districts before the roll-call. Those interested in the matter of hides

should not fail to write to their Members of Congress at once, because another vote will be taken on all controverted paragraphs before the bill is finally reported.

MR. CARLISLE is very much afraid that pension legislation will bankrupt the country. A man never bankrupted himself by taking money from one pocket and putting it into another, and a country cannot be bankrupt by taking idle money out of the Treasury and putting it into general circulation by paying just debts to the men who saved its life and made its prosperity.

PERSONAL

At the charter elections at Syracuse, N. Y., this pring the old veterans were at the front, as they vere during the war. Jared W. Wickes, Senior Vice Commander of Root Post, No. 151, was elected City Assessor, while Junior Vice Commander Caius A. Weaver, of the same place, was elected Justics of the Peace; Comrade Daniel Gere was elected Overseer of the Poor, and Post Chaplain John A. Photens was elected School Commissioner of the Eighth Ward. A pretty good showing for the old

The friends of Gen. Horatio G. Gibson, Colonel, of the 3d U.S. Art., are warmly pressing his claims for the Brigadier-Generalship made vacant by the death of Maj.-Gen. Crook. Gen. Gibson has served as a Cadet and officer for 47 years, and commanded a brigade and division during the late war. It is arged in his favor, and with much justice, that the appointment should go to the artillery branch of the service, which branch has received no appointment since 1866, and that the officer appointed that year is no longer living. Gen. Gibson is the senior Colonel of artillery as well as senior officer of the Army on the active list by original commission. A bill was introduced in the House last week by

Representative Lawler, of Illinois, granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to Mrs. Mary Crook, widow of the late Maj.-Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, who died in Chicago recently. From remarks recently made upon the annual pension appropriation bill when it was up in the House, there will be considerable opposition to such measures, as they are considered class legislation.

Hon, Samuel S. Yoder, Member of Congress from the Fourth District of Ohio, has informed his constituents that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the 52d Congress. Mr. Yoder has been a warm advocate of pension legislation and will be missed in the House by his old comrades. He entered the service as a private soldier in the 128th Ohio, went through all the grades and was mustered out at the expiration of the regiment's term of service as First Lieutenant

Mr. John Sherman, jr., a nephew of Gen. William T. Sherman and Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, and a brother-in-law of Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is lying very ill with a malignant cancer of the throat, at Providence Hospital, Washngton. His case is considered very serious by the attending physicians, and it is thought he cannot possibly recover. Mr. Sherman was at one time United States Marshal of the Territory of New Mexico, and was a partner in the banking business in Washington of Col. Fred Grant, son of Gen. U.

Mrs. Gen. George Crook, whose husband died at Chicago, Ill., a short time ago, proposes to make Oakland, Md., her home in the future. Lieut, L. W. V. Kennon, First Lieutenant of the 6th Cav., who was an Aid-de-Camp on Gen. Crook's staff, has filed a petition to be made administrator of the jeneral's estate. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles reviewed the 9th Regi-

ment N. Y. N. G., in New York City last week, Gen. Sickles still keeps up his connection with the military of his native State, and despite the loss of a leg, is as enthusiastic as he was in 1861. He was a model volunteer officer during the war. Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was appointed on

Friday last Sheriff of the City and County of New York by Gov. David B. Hill. The position was vacated by the resignation of James Flack, who had been convicted of conspiracy in obtaining a divorce for his wife. Ex-Sheriff Flack's son was also implicated in the conspiracy and will suffer the same penulty for his crime as his father. The Grand Army boys are much pleased with the selection of Gen. Sickies. The office is one of the best in the United States. Melanethon L. Ruth, Surgeon U. S. Navy, is

reported as being engaged to Miss Wanamaker. daughter of Postmaster-General Wanamaker. Dr. Ruth is regarded as the handsomest man in the Navy, and is a tip-top fellow as well. His name has been mentioned as the successor to Medical Director Browne as Chief of the Navy Medical Bureau, and it is more than likely that he will be appointed to represent the Medical Corps of the Navy at the soming European Medical Convention. William Parker, Co. B. 3d Iowa Cav., of Keokuk, Iowa, was recently appointed to a position in the Census Bureau of the Interior Department. Comrade Parker was a first-class soldier, and when he applied for his position to Gen. Noble, who at one ime was Colonel of the 3d, the Secretary remembered him, and rewarded his gallantry by giving

him an appointment. Comrade W. L. Distin, of Quincy, Ill., received an unusual compliment at the recent session of the Encampment of the Department of Illinois, in an unanimous vote for the honorable position of Comnander. This is the first time that such a thing has occurred in Illinois, and, as our readers know, is rare in any Department.

It is a duty you one to your comrades to get at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

MUSTERED OUT.

MERRYMAN.—At his bonne, in Englewood, N. J., Feb. 23, of cancer in the throne, Capt. James H. Merryman, aged 65 years. He was a native of Maryland, and served during the Mexican war in an Illinois regiment. In 1851 he became a Third Lieutepant in the Revenue Marine, and was promoted to Captain in 1851. At his death he was operintendent of Construction, FEY.-At Bromfield, Neb., Samuel H. Fry, aged

M. He was a member of Star Post, No. 71, of Bromfield, having been its first Chapiain. He was also the son of a veteran, and belonged to Camp No. 5, of Nebraska. He was also a Mason, and eaves a family of eight children WHERE.-At his home, in Putnam, Conn., Feb. 14, of disease contracted in the service, George T. Wilbur, Co. D, 1st Conn. H. A. He was a member of Marvin Wait Post, of Dayville JORDAN.-At Gilman, Wash., Feb. 7, of heart dis-

ease, Charles Jordan, U. S. N., aged 52 years. He was a member of Stevens Post, No. 1, and was burled with military honors. DELASHMUTT.-At Burlington, Iowa, Feb. I, Elisa V. Delashmutt, Cp. G, 37th Iowa, aged 90 years. He had been blind for the past 29 years, Bannes.-At Collyer, Kan., Jan. 24, John W. Barnes, 7th battalion, D. C., Second-class Fireman U. S. gunboat Sagamore, and Co. F. 1924 Ps.; was an active member of Collyer Post, No. 107, and erved two years as its Commander MEYERHOFF. - At his home, near East Nochway, Iowa, Feb. 6, John H. Meyerhoff, Co. F. 23d Iowa,

aged 50 years. He was a member of Meyerhot Post, No. 166, and at the time of his death was Ad-HARTWELL.-At his father's home, in Missourl of consumption, B. F. Hartwell, Co. G. 20th, and Co. F. 81st Ohio, aged 53 years. He was buried at is home in Meriden, Kan., by Meriden Post, No. 160, of which he was Junior Vice Commander. BLOUNT.-At his home, in Canby, Occ., Nov. 22, 189, of diseases contracted in the army, Jno. Blount,

Co. G. 107th Hi.

Hobart.-At Casstown, O., March 14 William W. Hobart, Battery I, 1st Ohio L. A. The deceased was a member of A. H. Coleman Post, Troy, and cotered the army in 1861. He was wounded at second Bull Run, Courade Hobert was 46 years of age, and leaves a wife and daughter CHADWICK .- At his home, in Red Bank, N. J., Feb. 16, the result of his army service, Joseph A. Chadwick, U. S. N. aged 61 years. He leaves a wife and eight children. He was a member of Arrowsmith Post. Sours.-At Pine Grove Farnace, Pa., Feb. 18,

Jacob Sours, Stevens's Pa. battery. He was a member of Serg't T. F. Elden Post, No. 507.
CHENEY.—At his home, in Cedar Falls, Iowa, Feb. 12, of lung disease, George Cheney, Co. C. 15th Owen.-At Orion, Ill., Feb. 13, of rupture of a d vessel, John Owen, Co. C. 18th Mo. He was taken prisoner in 1863 and confined for she months

in Richmond. He was buried by Edgar Trego Post, No. 394, of which organization he was a member LOTHROF .- At Lyons, Iowa, Feb. 6, Charles II. Lothrop, Surgeon, 1st Iowa Cav., aged 58 years. He was buried with military honors. BENSON.-At Auburn, N. Y., Feb. 14, Gilbert mson, Co. I, 22d N. Y. Cav. McCann.-At his home, in Madison Township, O., Feb. 2, Rev. Isane McCann, aged 32 years. He

was a Sergeant of Co. F. Hith Ohio, and was an ionored member of Post 375, in which he had held the office of Chaplain for several years. He leaves six children, whose mother died three years ago. FURMAN.—At Richmond, Va., Feb. 21, of heart sease, John A. Furman, Co. D. 182d Ohio, aged 50 years. He leaves a family. CRAWFORD.-At Arcola, Ill., Jan. 30, from disease contracted in the service, J. M. Crawford, Co. E. 66th Ill. He was buried by S. N. Sanders Post, No.

393, of which he was a charter member, GRIFFITH.-At his home, in Ragine, Wis., Feb. 27, of a complication of diseases, Jenkin R. Griffith, Co. I, 24th Wis., aged 52 years. He was a member of Harvey Post, No. 17. Leaves a family of siz Bacon,-At Los Angeles, Cal., March 7, of blood

son, Frank H. Bacon, Lieutenant, U.S. N., aged 50 years. At the battle of New Orleanshe received a wound which troubled him ever afterward. An operation was recently performed on him and blood poisoning set in with fatal results. He was an active G.A.R. comrade, and at the time of his death was Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of California. He was a member of Geo. H. Thomas Post, San Francisco, the Loyal Legion and the Veteran Guards.

DRAPER.—At Algansee, Mich., Dec. 29, 1889, after a lingering illness, David M. Draper, Cos. K and E. 4th Mich., aged 57 years. He leaves a wife and LEECH .- At his home, in Cannon Falls, Minn.,

Jan. 18, - Leech, 3d Minn. He was wounded during the war and carried the bullet in his body until the day of his death. BISBEE.-At Wattsburg, Pa., Feb. 13, Ephraim shee, Co. P. 111th Pa. He was a member of Brown Post, No. 235. BEYAND,-At Bakersfield, Cal., Feb. 5, J. J. Bryand, Cos. A and G, 1st Texas Cav., aged 44 years. He was a member of Huribut Post, and the I. O. O. F., and was buried with G.A.R. honors. He leaves a wife,